

Press-Herald

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For Victims of Crime

Recently passed legislation now makes it possible for the victims of criminal acts to obtain state funds as compensation in some cases.

The new state law, greeted as "good news" this week by District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, provides for compensation to those injured during the commission of a crime of violence and to those persons suffering a monetary loss as the result of a crime causing personal injury or death to a person on whom the applicant was financially dependent.

Others eligible are persons injured or whose property was damaged while preventing the commission of a crime against another, in apprehending a criminal, or while materially assisting a police officer prevent a crime or apprehend a criminal.

The program offers little enough compensation for those who go out of their way to prevent the commission of serious crimes or to those victims who suffer personal losses through crime. It should take some of the sting out of "getting involved." We hope so.

YMCA Week Observed

In the early days of the industrial revolution, the lives of young men working in factories and business houses of the great cities were bleak beyond imagining by today's standards.

In London, in the year 1844, Mr. George Williams, with the help of some of his friends, organized the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of improving in some degree the life and outlook of the working men of the time.

The first YMCA was established in the United States just seven years later, and its aims broadened to embrace the improvement of minds, bodies, spirits, and social outlooks of youths on all levels.

That the program has been successful during more than a century of work that has followed those early beginnings is apparent to all.

Today the YMCA is established in 83 countries of the world and is among the leaders in the unceasing efforts to instill in our young people the principles and moral values we consider essential to meaningful living.

During National YMCA Week, currently being observed throughout the United States this week, we might be well advised to offer our thanks for the outstanding job the YMCA has been doing in our own community.

Source of a Free Press

No country has a press equal to that of the United States. The 10,000 smaller newspapers scattered over the length and breadth of this land represent a body of independent thought that is indispensable to the preservation of our economic and political liberty.

When the suggestion was made recently that the best interest of consumers might be served by more stringent regulation of advertising, no great imagination was needed to see the connection between restricted advertising and press censorship.

The close relationship between advertising and the free press was presented recently by C. B. Dyke, writing in the Fairmount, N.D., Star. In his words, the home town newspaper reader ". . . wants his weekly to tell him about his friends, going and comings, births, weddings, all sorts of local happenings and the neighborhood gossip. . . . But he also wants to see what the local merchants have to offer in advertisements. . . . It costs money to put out a newspaper. Just like it costs money to run a grocery store, service station, garage, or cafe. . . . The major income is derived from advertisers. . . . Everyone knows that 'Jones' has a store in town, but they also like to see what he has to offer in his ad."

Active advertisers are the foundation of the free press. That is why freedom of the press, freedom of enterprise and the unrestricted right to advertise will all sink or swim together.

Opinions of Others

Most scholarship programs are aimed at top-ranking high school seniors who are headed for college. But how about the senior who isn't top-ranked and who needs, say \$250 upon graduation to take a machine course in a technical school, or to learn how to become a painter, or to become skilled at some other job? Wouldn't it be better to help this boy than to have him panic and drop out of school to take an unskilled job in the belief that this is his best bet to make a living?—*New Bern (N.S.) Sun-Journal.*

Morning Report:

All Presidential candidates tend to be a little reticent but Governor Rockefeller is overdoing it. He keeps saying he is for Governor George Romney and says is more often as George keeps slipping.

So far this has worked out very well—for the New York Governor. The latest polls show he is at the apex of his popularity and Romney is way down and going fast. Any day now, the pollsters won't even list Romney.

That's going to be the crucial moment in Mr. Rockefeller's campaign. He can no longer endorse somebody who isn't running. He'll have to endorse himself and that will be dangerous in view of what his endorsements of Mr. Romney did to him.

Abe Mellinkoff

At Last A Guarantee!



HERB CAEN SAYS:

The Foggy Bottom's Gray Ghost Thoroughly Bugged

Dean Rusk, the gray ghost of Foggy Bottom, was bugged twice in San Francisco a few days ago. The first bugging came when anti-war demonstrators prevented him from using the main entrance of the Fairmont Hotel, wherein he made a speech. He had to enter through the basement—a foggy bottom in itself—and leave from the roof, via helicopter, and does this give you some idea of the problems facing President Johnson when HE starts barnstorming for votes? I think he'll have to make all his speeches at military installations, where he can count on captive audiences.

As for the demonstrators, they were certainly an un-mannerly lot, intent on being beastly to the Secretary of State. I'm not against that, necessarily, but they lost me when they spattered the facade of the sacred Fairmont with red paint—or was it really animal blood? In San Francisco, and especially on Nob Hill, this just won't do. Defacing the Fairmont is tantamount to vandalizing Buckingham Palace in London or the Elysee Palace in Paris; in many ways, it is OUR seat of Government, and a lot of high-level action affecting all of us has taken place in its suites.

The second thing that bugged Dean Rusk in San Francisco was the opening of

"Inside North Vietnam" at a local theater. This is a color film shot by Felix Greene, who lives in S. F. but maintains his British citizenship and passport so he can make periodic trips to North Vietnam and Red China (one wag has suggested a film titled "Inside Greene China with Felix Red").

Report From Our Man In San Francisco

The State Department absolutely hates "Inside North Vietnam" because it is, as you may gather, fairly sympathetic to the aggressors from Hanoi, with their awesome water buffaloes and far-ranging fleets of ultrasonic bicycles. However, Mr. Rusk can't do anything about the movie—yet, anyway—because it has already been okayed by U.S. Customs for showing here. "I showed the inspectors miles and miles of the film before the sound track was added," reports Mr. Greene disarmingly, "and I think they were so bored they finally passed it."

Among the things State finds so revolting about "Inside North Vietnam" are the shots of destroyed hospitals and of villages containing no military installations of any kind. State is also unhappy about an interview with a captured American pilot who says he "sort of goes along with Kennedy, Ful-

bright, and Mansfield—we have to end this thing as soon as possible." He also says he has been treated well by his captors. Painful to State or anybody else watching the film: the shots of maimed and crying children.

"Inside North Vietnam" is weakest when it lapses into propaganda, strongest when it shows facets of day-to-day living under the constant bombs. But it is all most professional, and well worth seeing, whether you are a hawk or a dove. No need to be an ostrich.

The season's most memorable classified ad in the San Francisco Chronicle: "Christmas Holiday—spend an old-fashioned Christmas at Sutter Creek Inn! No children." W. C. Fields died too soon.

WILLIAM HOGAN

Benevolent Spotlight on A Publicity Shy 'Crowd'

One of the big successes in recent publishing has been Stephen Birmingham's "Our Crowd" (Harper), an account of German-Jewish immigrants who arrived on these shores in the mid-1800s and by pluck, luck and hard work evolved into one of New York's wealthiest groups. In the process, they became what Birmingham describes as "the closest thing to aristocracy that the city, and perhaps the country, has seen."

Birmingham noted this when we caught up with him during his recent West Coast tour. A New Yorker, the author talked about his long-time fascination with the rich. His background, posh Hotchkiss and Williams College, has given Birmingham an insider's view of society. Many of his neighbors in Westchester County are descendants of "Our Crowd," and this finally led him to the idea of the book.

He first discussed his plans with his old college roommate Robert Bernhard, a partner at the New York investment firm of Lehman Brothers and great-grandson of Adolph Lewisohn, one of Our Crowd's founding fathers. Bernhard took him to his mother, Dorothy Lehman Bernhard, one of the Crowd's grand dames. "I had to do a lot of persuading to win over Mrs. Bern-

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Leaders Can't Agree on Campus Conduct Rules

By HENRY C. MACARTHUR
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO—The exchange of correspondence between Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan, D-South San Francisco, and Dr. Charles J. Hitch, president of the University of California, and the comments aside by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty might be funny were it not for the fact the subject of student conduct at the university is now a matter of serious discussion in many quarters.

Ryan, a former small-town high school principal in Nebraska, questions handling of student problems at the university, and implies legislative concern regarding the situation. So have other legislators.

Hitch answered his letter, stating he and the chancellors likewise are concerned. He pointed out some of the "double-standard" facts which exist in student behavior as contrasted with behavior of the general public, and asks if it is equitable to demand a different standard of behavior from students than from the people at large. At no point did Hitch advocate such equality.

Rafferty got into the act, having received a copy of

Ryan's letter as a regent of the university. The state superintendent of schools, whose primary job is to run secondary and elementary education, said he "disagreed completely" with the Hitch attitude.

"What may be accepted in a burlesque house or a night club is unacceptable on a college campus," Rafferty

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said. He told Hitch it is entirely equitable to demand a double standard of behavior, and that the double standard constitutes the whole reason for the university's existence.

Existence of double standards in the American way of life is commonplace.

For instance, such standards exist in court procedures, despite the fact that jurists, members of the legal profession, the American Civil Liberties Union, and others, have been trying to break it down for years. The double standard simply is that in most instances, the wealthy and influential get special consideration, while the poor and friendless take the lumps. In dealings with govern-

ing bodies, the influential get preferred treatment as against the unconcern for those who have no such influence.

Hitch applies some down to earth, basic and pertinent queries concerning the operation of a democracy when he asks:

"Is it equitable to demand a different standard of behavior for students than for the public at large? Is it lawful, is it constitutional for us to do so?" And his final question appears to give some of the answers:

"If we penalize and restrict the many for the words and actions of a few, will we in the end endanger the strength, the vitality, the purposes of our public universities and colleges?"

Perhaps some sober thinking on this point will bring an affirmative answer, for without strength and vitality, institutions of higher learning have little reason at all to exist, provided such strength and vitality do not reach beyond the realm of the university rules, the law, and into the field of destruction. Because the few would destroy morality does not mean the strength of the many should be sapped.

ROYCE BRIER

Nasser Still Talks Big About His Mideast Aims

When President Nasser ordered his troop formations to mass on the Israeli border last May, it looked as if Israel could be over-run in a few days.

Nasser had at least a thousand tanks, largely made in Czechoslovakia, and several strategically placed airfields to provide cover for ground armor.

But the Israelis also had tanks and air capacity, and they are technical people who had trained assiduously for just this situation. At the critical moment their bombers streaked west to the sea, made a 180-degree turn and bombed as they moved inland, less than an hour after takeoff. Their waves destroyed many Egyptian planes on their strips, and

Egyptian tanks could not advance, but had to retreat. It became a rout of burning Egyptian tanks along narrow desert roads, which were so conspicuous in the air pictures.

As the belligerents were about matched in gear, this was a triumph of prepared-

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ness, organization, morale, and strategy. It enabled the Israelis within 48 hours to deal with the Syrians and Jordanese and complete the Arab disaster.

In this century there has been no more striking example of the over-riding

factor of human teamwork in warfare. The nearest thing to it is the Nazi Panzer Breakthrough in the Ardennes in 1940, when the Anglo-French defense was as disorganized as were the Egyptians 27 years later.

Now the Soviet Party Boss Brezhnev is expected in Cairo any day (his visit was delayed for unknown reasons) to look at the reconstructed Egyptian army. The story last fall was that most of the destroyed Czech equipment had been restored, and some Cairo observers were saying the Egyptians were as "strong" as they were last spring.

But it is doubtful if Brezhnev, with access to Soviet military planners, will be misled.

It may be that, ton-for-ton, as much Egyptian equipment exists today as existed last May. Here the political factor emerges, with much Arab talk of resuming the war if the Israelis don't do this or that.

But anger is no substitute for morale, and the controlling factors were stamped on the whole situation last June.

If the Egyptians have the materiel, they lack everything else. They lack advance bases for air cover. They lack ground crews, tank and plane, which have undergone long training. They lack staff organization, technical and field, and planning, for hundreds of staff and field officers are in disgrace and house arrest. You simply can't carry on an aggressive war without detailed planning, unless you have overwhelming resources.

With the success of "Our Crowd" so firmly established, Birmingham, who has published five novels, plans to continue as a chronicler of high society. "The Right People," his next book, is due this year. This will be followed by a book on the Sephardic Jews. They are briefly identified in "Our Crowd" as "the most noble of all Jews because, as a culture, they claim the longest unbroken history of unity and suffering. The Sephardic Jews who arrived in this country in 1654 from Spain and Portugal viewed the German Jews who followed as "upstarts," as they, in turn, looked down on the later wave of Russian and Polish Jews who came with their "socialistic ideas."

In the meantime, a German translation of "Our Crowd" is in the works, and the book will be published this spring in England.

Says . . . Alan Grey

Lady Bird had a party . . . But something there went wrong . . . She heard a bit of singing . . . But didn't like the song . . . Eartha Kitt was present . . . And took a verbal stand . . . On reasons why delinquency . . . Was increasing in our land . . . She spoke with all sincerity . . . At this most austere occasion . . . But she isn't now expecting . . . Another invitation.

A Letter . . . To My Son

By Tom Rische
High School Teacher and Youth Worker

Dear Bruce, Will you smoke when you get older?

If you follow national average, chances are about 50-50 either way. About half of American adults smoke.

If you follow your dad, you won't. After 17 years of "psychological addiction," I quit more than a year ago. Among smoking teenagers, about four-fifths have parents who smoke.

Your dad started smoking as a teenager to be "one of the crowd"—because I thought it made me look older and more sophisticated. It didn't. It just made me look like a teenager trying to look older.

As a former addict, I can testify that it's a dirty, dumb, expensive habit.

I never was much moved by the possibility that I

might get lung cancer—because somebody else is going to get it.

I suppose I finally quit because I'd wake up with the inside of my mouth tasting like the bottom of a bird cage or because I burned holes in the car seat or because I'd sometimes have to redress at night to go out and get another pack of cigarettes.

I got increasingly mad at being enslaved by a paper-wrapped weed. I guess I'm proud to be one of the 20 per cent who "made it" when they tried to quit smoking.

I asked my doctor what I could do to help me quit smoking: He told me, "Suck your thumb. It has the same effect."

Yours for thumb sucking —I guess, YOUR DAD